The

TNA NEWS

Mrs. Marion Russell
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

of

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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OCTOBER, 1965

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TNA NEWS

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FLOYD E. COVILL

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Well, our A.N.A. convention has come and gone, and Texas can be proud of itself. I have been to a number of A.N.A. conventions and for overall management, this one takes a back seat to none!

Also, in my pet field, exhibiting, Texas was tops. Many of the Texas exhibits I had seen before, but I believe they improve every time I see them.

At the T.N.A. Board meeting held during the Houston convention an item was voted on that may be of interest to many of you who are eligible to be life members, but never wanted to invest that much money at one time. We voted to allow eligible members, those who have been T.N.A. members in good standing for three years, to purchase the life membership on the easy payment plan. Of course the life membership will not be in effect until the entire $50 is paid. For further details of payment, etc., write to me or to the T.N.A. secretary, Mrs. Geiger.

We are glad to announce that three new T.N.A. districts were created. This should relieve some of our governoors of part of their overload. It should also tend to create more interest in T.N.A. after the new governors are appointed and start visiting with their clubs. Full details will appear in the November issue of the TNA News, announcing new governors, etc.

We also received approval for our youth program; and the new chairman, Joe Nance of Sonora, is already carrying the ball. If any of you have any suggestions, I feel sure Joe will welcome them. (Refer to the Junior Readin' Round-up page for details.)

I would again like to call the attention of T.N.A. representatives and club secretaries — our TNA News editor is not receiving your cooperation as she should. She can not print the news if you don't send it to her. It will be a great service to your organization if you will begin at once to send her news of all the numismatic happenings from your clubs.

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C.S.N.A. Convention To Be Held In San Diego

The Fall 1965 California State Numismatic Association convention will be held in San Diego, at the El Cortez Hotel convention center on November 4-7. Approximately 100 exhibit cases have been reserved and bourse chairman Harvey Rose reports that the majority of the 65 tables have been reserved with applications coming from several Texas dealers.

Events planned include an auction, educational program and banquet. General chairman for the convention is Al Baber, San Diego Coin

GALVESTON TO HOST T. N. A. CONVENTION

The spotlight will be on historic Galveston, playground of the Southwest, next March 25, 26 and 27 when Treasure Island Coin Club will host the eighth convention of the Texas Numismatic Association. Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Galvez with exhibits and bourse housed in the Moody Civic Center which is adjacent to the hotel.

E. E. "Sarge" White is general chairman for the Spring event. Co-hosts are Galveston County Coin Club, Texas City and LaMarque Coin Club.

Serving on the bourse committee are Russell Hancock, Box 486, Dickinson, Texas 77539, and Don Hall. In charge of exhibits will be F. R. Ripley, 3030 Rust St., Texas City, Hugh Threlkeld and J. D. Fuller. Exhibits will be both competetive and non-competing.

Others assisting in convention duties are Ruby Threlkeld and Ben Powell, publicity; Powell and Fred Brown, educational forum; John Houston, Powell and Marye Allen, program; Mrs. Threlkeld, Georgia B. Smith, Gertrude Varnadore, Christine Richardson, Lennie Ripley, Norma Rolak and Mrs. Allen, awards' breakfast and ladies' entertainment.

Also, James Rae and A. J. Rolak, co-chairmen, Dick Waterman, Mesdames Rolak, Allen, Richardson, Ripley, registration; J. B. Schmidt, security; Ray Barfield and Henry Bierman, treasurer and meetings chairmen. Waterman and Bierman, program printing, and Rae and Rolak, prizes.

Mike Brownlee will conduct the two session auction. Mark Varnadore and J. B. Schmidt are serving on the auction committee.

Any club or numismatic organization wanting to have a meeting during the three-day T.N.A. convention may make arrangements by notifying the general chairman. Hotel Galvez has many nice meeting rooms and food may be served if so desired.

Big things are planned and the best T.N.A. convention is predicted by Mrs. Threlkeld, publicity chairman. On the planning board are sightseeing tours, fishing, golfing, luncheons and other social events. You won't want to miss the BIG one!

TEXAS
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION
EIGHTH CONVENTION

MARCH, 1966

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Hotel Galvez & Moody Center
Galveston, Texas

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Rare Coin Unearthed

Workmen laying a driveway at a residence in Royston, Ga., unearthed a Roman coin bearing the portrait of the Emperor Aurelian who died in 275.

The property owner said the coin had been authenticated as a tetradrachm. He speculated that one of the men under the explorer DeSoto dropped the coin when the Spaniards explored Georgia in 1540.

THE GREAT CHANGEOVER

By Holland Wallace,
Weslaco, Texas

You are a typical businessman impatiently fighting the morning traffic. As you enter the Freeway you see workmen erecting a new sign "Speed Limit 110." You stare at the sign until an angry horn blasts behind you. You frown over the meaning of the letters "K.P.H." on the sign, but suddenly you understand: this is the Day of the Great Changeover.

When you stop later for gas, you see another new sign, "Regular 7.9c." This time you are prepared, and spot the additional words "per liter." The attendant walks out, mopping his forehead. "Man, it's hot," he exclaims, "must be at least 35!"

Or you're a housewife shopping early to beat the rush. At the local supermarket you see the usual price cards: bacon $1.59, ground beef 94c. Potatoes are marked 19c, oranges at 29c. With fire in your eye you find the manager and start telling him your opinion of this outrage. He laughs and asks, "Don't you know what day this is?"

"Double stamp day?" you venture doubtfully.

"Sure, but it's also the Day of the Great Changeover." Patiently he explains the difference in pounds and kilograms.

As you stand in the checkout line you overhear two clerks discussing the girl in front of you. "Wow," says one. "She must be 96-56-92!" "At least," agrees the other.

The scenes described above will probably never take place in this country or anywhere else. The adoption by the United States of the metric system, if it ever takes place, will certainly require the thorough education and preparation of the general public for the change.

Very few of us have ever considered, however, that we are already on the metric system in one respect, that of our coinage. For this reason, and because of the talk of adopting the rest of the system, it be-

Photo Courtesy Coin World

The decimal coinage soon to be introduced in Australia will bear the new effigy of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse; and the reverse will carry a parade of animals and birds native to the country. When the new coinage is issued in February, 1966, banking institutions are expected to close for several days while converting their machinery and basic operations in The Great Changeover.

comes very significant that another country is approaching its "Day of the Great Changeover." On Monday, February 14, 1966, decimal or metric coinage will be released for the first time in Australia.

Let's consider the various factors involved. Most of us are at least slightly familiar with Australia's current system — the pence, shillings, crowns, and pounds as used in many parts of the British Commonwealth. The following coins are in circulation :

- **bronze ½d (halfpenny)**
- **bronze 1d (penny)**
- **3d (threepence)**
- **silver 6d (sixpence)**
- **silver shilling (equal to 12 pence)**
- **silver florin (equal to 2 shillings or 24 pence)**

In the United States a value such as $47.50 expresses two groups of units, **47 dollars** and **50 cents.** There are 100 cents in each dollar. The Australian (British) system, however, has used three groups: 12/15/6 means 12 pounds, 15 shillings, 6 pence. And remember, there are 12 pence in a shilling and 20 shillings (240 pence) in a pound. Now sit back and try to visualize the adding machines and cash registers which work in this system. The whole thing seems a little ridiculous, doesn't it? (To us Americans, that is. It's almost as natural as breathing to them, and probably a lot easier than figuring fluid ounces, pints, quarts and gallons.

Natural or not, ridiculous or not, it was decided that the system would be changed. With this decision came the realization that almost every facet of daily life would be affected in some manner. Bankers, bookkeepers, housewives, school children — all must be prepared for a change of this magnitude. Problems such as those at the beginning of this article were anticipated. The government immediately established a Decimal Currency Board to arrange the details.

First, there was the problem of having the new coins ready. A design competition was announced and motifs featuring distinctive Australian wildlife were chosen. The new coins went into production at the Melbourne and Perth mints in the latter half of 1964, and at the new national mint in Canberra a few months later. In addition millions of coins were ordered from the Royal Mint in London. There should be an adequate supply of new coins by early 1966.

The second problem was that of public education. Explanations of the new system are being presented through all communications media, usually in the form of brief announcements illustrating a single aspect of the new system. One of the more interesting features of the education program has been the creation of a cartoon character called "Dollar Bill" to help catch the public's fancy.

Merchants are being encouraged to use price tags and advertisements featuring prices in both systems in order to acquaint the people with decimal equivalents to the old values. Government financial bureaus are preparing budgets this year which show the old and new systems side by side, according to a recent report in the Chicago Tribune.

The third problem involves a critical time factor. All cash registers, adding machines, and accounting machines in the entire country must be converted, and this conversion must coincide as nearly as possible with the introduction of the new system. The government will bear the cost of modifications, and will divide the country into zones to establish the order of conversion. Thus the new system will actually take weeks or

even months to entirely replace the old.

To aid in the changeover, the new dollar has been established as equal to 10 old shillings. The new 20c coin will therefore equal the current florin, and the 10c and 5c will equal the shilling and sixpence. The halfpenny, penny, and threepence, however, will have no exact equivalents, and it will be necessary to convert them in amounts totalling sixpence or 5c .

The results of the conversion to a metric or decimal system will be a little hard to evaluate at first. The big advantage of course is its simplicity in comparison to the old system. People who have lived with shillings and pence all their lives may argue this point, but one government study has shown that mathematical errors in using the British-Australian system consistently cost the government three to five times higher a percentage than similar countries on the decimal system. It is felt that losses in ordinary business transactions may run even higher. The savings from this one factor should pay for the change in the long run.

Other factors include the benefits of increased conformity to the decimal arrangement used by almost every other country in the world. This similarity will not only help standardize adding machines cash registers, and other counting and printing devices, but will simplify foreign exchange and thus stimulate trade, industry, and tourism.

So a few years from now if you ask the average Australian how many sixpence make a crown, he may have no more idea than you do (except that you're a coin collector and will probably know the answer.)

Keep your eyes on Australia, Americans! Watch carefully the Day of the Great Changeover. For you may need to plan for the day of liters, grams, and meters. And if you think our present system's good enough, try answering the following questions (all in our present system):

1. **How many inches are in seven miles?**
2. **How many six-ounce bottles will three gallons fill?**
3. **Three troy ounces equals how many grains?**
4. **How many nickels are in $9.00?**

(See answers elsewhere in TNA News, but figure them out for yourself first. Get help if necessary.)

***Silver crowns (5 shillings) and gold ½ and 1 sovereigns (10 and 20 shillings) have been issued but no longer circulate. The farthing (1/4 penny) and half crown 2½ shillings) were never struck for Australia.**

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Wair, Jr. Rites Held In Graham

Funeral services were held August 30 in Graham for Hugh Wair, Jr. who was killed in a car-truck collision near Houston. Wair and Mr. and Mrs. Don Willis of Wichita Falls were enroute to Houston to attend the A.N.A. convention when the accident happened. Mr. and Mrs Willis were confined to the Spring Branch Memorial Hospital with cuts and bruises.

Wair was past president of the Graham Coin & Stamp Club and was currently serving as vice president of the North Texas and Southern Oklahoma Numismatic Association. He was associated in business with his father in Graham.

Survivors are his wife Barbara and daughter Mary Sue, his parents, and two sisters.

WORLD - WIDE

By Ken Hedges, San Diego, Calif., Editor, INTERCOIN

AUSTRALIA'S HOLEY DOLLARS AND DUMPS

"The credit of the colony was also very low when I arrived on account of the base paper currency which was then the only circulating medium, the lowest and most profligate persons issuing their own notes of hand in payment of goods without having the means of redeeming them when due. This terrified traders . . ."

This is the way Governor Macquarie described the financial system of New South Wales as it was when he assumed the governorship of that colony late in 1809. He wrote this account in 1822, after he had accomplished a great many monetary reforms, and the report is exaggerated, though not entirely inaccurate. The financial system of New South Wales was in somewhat of a mess when Macquarie arrived.

New South Wales was established in 1788 as a penal colony, and no provisions for a financial system were made in setting up the goal. The colony was to be a special kind of prison, and a prison did not need a monetary system—or so the administrators thought. Any expenses incurred for the operation of the colony were to be paid with bills drawn on the Lords of the Treasury. The barter system planned for purely local transactions proved inadequate, and the growth of the local market required some sort of monetary system.

KEN HEDGES

Some money arrived in New South Wales from the very beginning — in the form of various foreign currencies brought in by military and civil officers connected with the gaol, crew members of passing ships, and even the convicts themselves. There wasn't many coins, but the variety was tremendous. Those who came to the colony brought with them guineas, shillings, pence, Johannas, Spanish dollars, ducats, pagodas, rupees, guilders, and their coins, as well as Irish and English banknotes.

Next came the private notes mentioned by Macquarie in his account of the financial situation at the time of his arrival. Gradually, a double monetary standard developed "sterling," meaning money roughly equal in value and acceptability to bills on the Treasury, and "currency," meaning forms of money of purely local origin and acceptability, usually at a substantial discount in terms of "sterling." Many advertisements in the papers of the day quoted prices both in sterling and in currency.

Less than six months after his arrival Macquarie proposed The New South Wales Loan Bank as a means of relieving the existing financial conditions. This bank was to be modeled after the successful Gov-

ernment Loan Bank of the Cape of Good Hope, which issued notes by way of loans on mortgages at six per cent per annum. At the same time, Macquarie asked for 5,000 pounds in copper coins for official circulation at double face value so "the lower classes" would not have to accept the highly-depreciated private promissory notes. The Colonial Office turned down both proposals.

As consolation for the rejection of Macquarie's plan for a bank in New South Wales, the Colonial Office promised a shipment of 10,000 pounds in Spanish dollars, to be sent from India because of a shortage of specie in England. It was nine months before the transaction was arranged with the East India Company and Macquarie was informed of the shipment of his dollars. With the shipment came the admonition to take the necessary steps to prevent re-export of the coins.

By November, 1812, Macquarie had received the shipment of Spanish dollars and had proclaimed a "very strong Colonial Law" prohibiting their export. The device of the "holey" dollar was adopted to mark the coins for circulation in the colony.

The perforation of coins was adapted from the widespread practice of cutting coins. At least two colonies — Dominica in 1798 and Trinidad in 1841 — had used holey dollars before New South Wales.

At first the punching machine used to manufacture the holey dollars was defective, but soon it was busily stamping out the center of each of the 10,000 Spanish dollars represented by the 10,000 pounds shipment from India. The center of the coin — called a "dump" — was equal in content to about one fourth of a Spanish dollar and was given a local valuation of one shilling three pence. The remaining three-quarters of the coin was valued at five shillings, the normal valuation of an entire Spanish dollar.

To prevent export, masters of ships were required to enter bond of 200 pounds not to carry the new coin away. Those who sought to do so risked forfeiture of the bond, seizure of the coins and ship, and fine of an additional 200 pounds plus double the value of the dollars.

Counterfeiters of holey dollars or dumps were liable to seven years banishment. This same penalty was set for melting down the coins, with jewelers especially suspect and required to enter into a bond of 200 pounds neither to melt nor counterfeit the new coin.

The proclamation stated that the new dollars — legal tender in any amount — were to be paid out by the commissary, starting on September 30, 1813, and that debts to the Crown could be paid in the new currency. To assist the circulation of the dumps, promissory notes of less than two shillings sixpence — were prohibited.

By late January of 1814 the new coin finally had gone into circulation and was issued steadily until August 2 of the same year. The holey dollars placed into circulation from January to August, 1814 amounted to (in dollars) — 39,908.75. The other 91.75 of the original 40,000 coins represented manufacturing waste and specimens submitted to England.

Despite the stiff penalties for counterfeiting, many artisans produced their own holey dollars and dumps. Some counterfeits were of base metal but many were genuine Spanish dollars punched privately to obtain the extra one shilling three pence represented by the dump.

Governor Macquarie entertained high hopes for the new coinage, prematurely describing it as a "most useful and valuable circulating me-

dium. He expected it to replace completely the despicable "currency" notes. The Sydney Gazette lauded the new comage, anticipating the circulation of copper coin and promissory notes at par with the new coins. Worthless notes, the Gazette believed, would cease to circulate, since the people would insist on the holey dollars.

Indeed, Macquarie had effectively prevented export of the holey dollars and dumps, but a mere 40,000 dollars would not suffice for all payments in the colony. As they became scarce, the holey dollars were treasured by those who could get them. It was not until the abolishment of the dollar system in 1825 that the holey dollars and dumps really came into general circulation, and the "currency" notes which they were supposed to replace outlasted them well into the 1830's.

Macquarie's experiment with the New South Wales holey dollar, was for the most part, unsuccessful, but he went on to accomplish many other reforms of the Australian monetary system. Today Australia is planning to return to a dollar system — this one truly decimal. All of us are looking forward to the new coins, but none of them will have quite the same romance — the same story to tell — as the holey dollar of New South Wales.

(Further information on the holey dollar of New South Wales may be found in Foundations of the Australian Monetary System by S. J. Butlin, Melbourne University Press, 1953. Acknowledgement is made to this book for information contained in this column.)

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PLANT DESTROYED

An earthquake destroyed Japan's bank note engraving and printing plant in 1923.

MINT OFFICIAL VISITS TEMPLE

Mrs. Pearl May Williams and her father, Mr. Nichols, flew into Temple for a few days visit with friends and relatives after the close of the A.N.A. convention in Houston, arriving August 29. Mrs. Williams is executive assistant to Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint. This was the first trip back home for Mrs. Williams and her father in many years.

While in Temple, the visitors were hosted by John S. Hill, T.N.A. district governor, Mrs. Hill and daughter, Jane, on a sightseeing tour of Central Texas points of interest, and a private luncheon at historic Stage Coach Inn at Salado, Texas.

Mrs. Williams and Mr. Nichols left Temple September 1 by air for their return to Washington, D.C.

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1966 National Coin Week

The theme for National Coin Week 1966 will be "Friendship Flowers Through Numismatics," with the word "flowers" meaning grows or develops, according to Lois Otis, N.C.W. general chairman.

You may also think of the word as a noun and use your ingenuity with flower designs in your exhibits and coin week promotion. Many feel that the most precious collection we have made through numismatics is our friends. This theme was suggested by such a friend and has tremendous possibilities.

So let's start thinking and planning for N.C.W. 1966, April 16-23 inclusive and truly make friendships flower through numismatics.

AUSTRALIAN COINAGE

FROM THE COIN SHOPPER

The Royal Mint in Australia states that no proof sets or uncirculated coins would be available from that country until sometime in 1966 when the new decimal coinage would go into effect.

The new decimal system of coinagae for Australia will end the British system of pounds, schillings and pence which has been followed since the first settlement in 1788.

When the new coins are released it will be the first full set of coins designed as a complete group by that nation. Australia has been producing her own coinage for the last 54 years. The new set will consist of six pieces; 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents.

The obverse of all six coins will bear the effigy of the Queen and the inscription "Elizabaeth II, Australia, 1966." A British artist, Arnold Machin, designed the effigy of the Queen and she personally approved the design for use on all coins of the British Commonwealth Countries.

The reverse of the coins each have a different design for each denomination which represents quite a lesson in Australian zoology. The bird and animal designs were done by a Melbourne artist, Stuart Devlin. The reverse also has a large numeral indicating the number of cents.

Reverse designs are as follows.

One cent — The feather-tailed glider. It inhabits and is quite common in the forests of eastern Australia. It is the smallest of the Australian marsupials. It glides by means of membranes along its sides and is strictly nocturnal. One of its nicknames is the "flying mouse."

Two cents — The frilled lizard. This mammal is found in northern Australia. It is harmless, grows to about 3 feet in length which is mostly tail, however, when cornered, it presents a gaping hissing mouth in the middle of its brightly colored neck frill.

Five cents — The echidna. It is found in nearly every section of Australia and is about 18 inches in length. Like our porcupine, it depends on its spines for protection and rolls into a tight ball when scared. It often goes by the name of spiny anteater and is one of the only two egg-laying mammals.

Ten cents — The lyre bird. The male of the species was used as it appears when dancing, with its magnificent tail expanded and thrown over its head. It inhabits the dense damp forests of eastern Australia, is a famous mimic and is about the size of a pheasant.

Twenty cents — The platypus. It is Australia's other egg-laying mammal and suckles its young. It is found along the rivers and creeks on the eastern side of the country. It has webbed feet, short rich fur and is about 18 inches long. It is an expert swimmer.

Fifty cents — The Australian coat of arms supported by the kangaroo and the emu. The kangaroo is native to every part of Australia except where civilization has pushed them back. The male sets on the eggs and takes care of the chicks after they hatch.

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NEXT MONTH — TNA News gold issue, additional plans revealed for the 8th convention of T.N.A., another Mint story, and much, much more . . .

V. J. Van Cleave takes us on an interesting tour of the Philadelphia Mint in the fifth of a series of articles prepared especially for the TNA News.

A Visit To The Philadelphia Mint Fascinating Experience

By V. J. Van Cleave,
Richardson, Texas

V. J. Van Cleave

Have you ever wondered if it would be worthwhile to visit one of the United States mints? Or just wondered what you would see? This is what it was like at Philadelphia in the summer of 1965:

You go up a flight of steps in front of the imposing stone building so that you are entering what is really the second floor. An armed guard nods his approval to another guard inside when you reveal that you are a tourist wanting to take the mint tour. The inside guard unlocks the iron-barred door and allows you to enter.

You check your camera at the left of the foyer before crossing it to sign the register. While waiting for the next tour, you sit in a small waiting room and observe the routine of what you can see about you. You particularly notice the security precautions. You note that the guard locks the door when he steps away from it for only a few seconds.

Your guide appears and leads you out and through the exhibit room to a long corridor where you can look through windows down into the smelting room. Though you cannot understand the guide too well, you learn that these are electric furnaces and that the silver being poured today attains a heat of 1900 degrees before being poured into 300-pound ingots.

You do not see all the operations, but you are told that an assay balance is used which is sensitive to 1/15,000,000 of an ounce, that the ingots are rolled to the proper thickness, that the blanking press operates at up to 350 strokes per minute with each stroke stamping out nine cent-planchets, five nickel-planchets, eight dime, six quarter, and five fifty-cent blanks. Also that the upsetting machine which puts the rim on the planchet is capable of handling 3,000 pieces per minute.

The blanks are examined on one side by one person, automatically turned over, and examined again by another worker. All the rejects and scrap go back to the smelting room. Though you can see some of these operations, you cannot see too much except in the smelting area and in the coin press room.

While looking down into the lat

ter which, like the other rooms, is two stories high, you hear the guide say that there are thirty-two coin presses and that they produce up to 240 coins per minute. You note the extent to which the mint operations are mechanized. You see fork lift trucks for heavy moving. Planchets are moved in large containers suspended from overhead tracks. They are poured into hoppers at the top of the coining press, from whence gravity carries them eventually down between the dies.

The coin presses you see are the old familiar machines shown in the books, the front looking like a zero with the sides flattened. Each press has a counter. You can see the operators occasionally checking the product of their press in that "oh so familiar" routine—examining the coin with the help of a magnifying glass.

Though you cannot see all the remaining operations, you know that the coins are inspected, weighed, sacked, and the sacks sewed. The guided tour has lasted fifteen to twenty minutes.

Perhaps the best part of the experience is going back into the exhibit room (the old mint cabinet room) where you can browse at length. Though rather poorly presented, the exhibits are fascinating to the numismatist.

At one side of the large room, which has a high, dome-like ceiling covered with 24-carat gold leaf at a nineteenth century cost of $90,000, stands one of the original coin presses. You can't resist touching this treasure, examining the dies, and putting your hand on the handle while you imagine yourself striking a coin.

Nearby are two large balance scales, probably retired after long service. On the walls are examples of medals struck for presentation to members of the armed service, and samples of the coins struck at Philadelphia for foreign nations.

Two large showcases in the middle of the room contain pictures of the coining process, gold nugets, the original model of the 1907 double eagle by St. Gaudens, and books and ledgers of the original mint. From these you can glean such information as this:

Seven hundred bushels of pine knot charcoal were purchased April 28, 1794, for $102.67 (this is the first entry). On May 7, Robert Morris was paid $14.33 for hay delivered to the mint. Wages due the workers for the period April 22-26 came to $76.94. The annual salary of David Rittenhouse, the first director of the mint, was $2,000. The year 1794 comes closer as you read these entries written in ink on yellowing paper.

Overseeing everything in the room from a perch above an exhibit case is "Peter, the Great." You think how inconsiderate it is that most of the tourists have no idea that the eagle was the mascot of the mint employees for years, how he had the run of the establishment, that he was a model for at least two of our coins, and that he came to an untimely end when a flywheel upon which he was sitting suddenly went into motion and inflicted mortal injury. Too bad the tourist does not know the whole story of Peter, in fact of the mint itself. The history of the printing of our currency and stamps has been told in a fine history of the Bureau of Engraving; why not that of the mint?

The only item you can purchase these days at the mint is a medal. So you ask for a price list and examine again the exhibit of medals. Which would make a fitting souvenir? The medal of George Washington, who gave his personal approval to the purchase of the first mint building? Or Benjamin Franklin, for whom

Continued on Page 35

JUNIOR READIN' ROUNDUP

TO ALL T.N.A. CLUBS - REPRESENTATIVES - DISTRICT GOVERNORS

from Joe Nance, Chairman
Youth Education Committee

While T.N.A. is one of the strongest and largest state organizations in the nation, we are weak in our Junior Department at the present time having only 20 junior members. We realize that every club has several youth members and is doing good in bringing these young collectors along However, we believe with membership in the T.N.A. and receiving TNA News monthly, they will have a stronger tie to the hobby and will develop more interest much quicker

T.N.A is requesting that each club sponsor three to five junior members. We believe this will be a big help to the junior member, to the local club, and to numismatics in general in the years to come.

In the Fall, a junior competitive program will be announced. Each junior member will be contacted by letter soliciting his entry. Under consideration for the program is displaying at school or some local business establishment or service club, a display of coins of his own, and an article describing the display and the reaction of those who viewed it. This is a change from assigning a subject to be written on, in that it will cause more creative thinking. The junior will enjoy this, as most people have more than a passing interest in coins. Also we believe this will help the junior member to think on his feet when answering the questions, thereby preparing him for local club work.

Will you sponsor three to five members and start the ball rolling now? The junior member dues the first year are $3.00; so we are talking about $9 to $15 plus the local club's work in selecting them. Send their applications with check to the T.N.A. secretary. We will appreciate your early action on this.

Top winner in the junior category at the recent exhibit show in Dallas was Ronnie Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Smith of Dallas. The two-day show was a joint project of the Dallas Coin Club and the Big D Coiners Club. Chairman was John Wiese.

Ronnie has been a coin collector for six years and his exhibit is valued at $1,100. He is serving as secretary of the Big D club.

THE COINAGE OF SPAIN

conclusion —

BY P. K. ANDERSON,
Frederick, Okla.

This article appeared in the January, 1953 issue of "The Numismatist" and is being reprinted in the TNA News by special permission of the Author and Editor. Mr. Anderson, widely recognized in national and inter-national numismatic circles, is immediate past president of the American Numismatic Association.

Charles II (1665-1700) was only 4 years old when he inherited the throne. He was an epileptic and was nicknamed "el Hechizado" or "the bewitched." Charles' mind never developed, and while he ruled for 35 years, it was in name only as he was incapable of making decisions himself. During the entire reign a regent was responsible for Spanish policy and the reign was a continuation of the decline of Spanish power. As stated in Part One, Portugal was lost and other wars resulted in the loss of additional territory. Charles II died on November 1, 1700, without issue, and with him passed the rule of the House of Austria.

Charles II had mints in Mexico City, Potosi, Lima and Santa Fe de Bogota in the Americas which struck gold and silver. These are the coins known as "cobs" or "macuquina" and the planchet in most cases was smaller than the dies and it is seldom that a coin is found that contains the entire legend. There were mints in Barcelona, Segovia, Seville, Valencia, Mallorca, Ibiza, Zaragoza and Navarre. There was an 8 maravedises struck at Madrid for Oran too. Charles had a coinage for Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, Milan and in the Low Countries from Brabrant, Luxembourg, Guelders and Flanders. Most of these coins are found in wretched condition, one exception being the Maria or Ave Maria coins of the mint of Segovia. These were nicely struck and are much sought for by collectors. I have a set of 1, 2, 4 and 8 reales de Maria.

On the death of Charles II there were several claimants to the Spanish throne. The principal candidates were Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France and a member of the Bourbon family and Charles, Archduke of Austria, the representative of the Hapsburgs. The war of the Spanish Succession began in-

tively in 1702 and lasted until 1713. Philip of Anjou became King of Spain and ruled as Philip V. However, Spain lost the Catholic Netherlands and its possessions in Italy to Austria and Savoy. England also acquired Gibraltar and Minorca.

Charles of Austria, as pretender to the Spanish throne, issued 2 reales pieces for general circulation and copper dinero for use in Barcelona. These coins were struck in the name of Charles III.

The reign of Philip V (1700-1746) was long and filled with intrigues. Wars were fought but diplomacy made a more lasting impression historically. Treaties were made and broken, and in 1734 Spain regained possession of the "Two Sicilies." In the meantime Philip V had abdicated on January 10, 1724, turning the throne of Spain over to his eldest son, Luis. Luis contracted smallpox, however, and passed away on August 31 of that same year, having reigned less than 8 months. Philip resumed the throne and ruled until his death on July 9, 1746.

The coinage of Philip was immense especially in the Western Hemisphere where the same mints that had operated during the reign of Charles II, with addition of a new one at Guatemala, continued pouring out gold and silver coins. It was during this period that the famous "Dos Mundos" or two worlds dollar was first coined. The "Dos Mundos" dollar is the piece-of-eight of pirate lore. Also, the first appearance of the Proclamation coins or medals was made at this time. In Spain there were mints at Seville, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Segovia, Madrid, Valencia and Pamplona and there were coins for Mallorca and Ibiza. The coinage of Luis I is a very small issue due to his short reign. It is all gold.

The reign of Ferdinand VI (1746-1759) was an uneventful one, primarily because it was a time of peace. Ferdinand, who took little part in Government and who displayed tendencies to melancholia and even insanity, was firmly of the opinion that Spain needed peace. He declined the offers of England to return Gibraltar and Minorca at the price of war with France. In 1759 he died without issue and was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles.

The coinage of Ferdinand VI was not particularly plentiful in Spain but the mints of the New World continued pouring out gold and silver. No crown-sized (8 Reales) coins were coined for this reign in Spain but the mints of Mexico City and Potosi turned them out in millions. The minor mints of the New World were also busy. Also, Proclamation pieces were produced by 18 different localities in Spain and 18 localities in New Spain. I use the word produced instead of coined as many of these pieces were cast. Spanish mints were Barcelona, Madrid, Seville, Segovia and Pamplona. Mints outside of Spain were Mexico City, Guatemala, Santa Fe de Bogota, Lima, Potosi and Santiago de Chile.

The rule of Charles III (1759-1788) was a wise one and while Spain regained none of her lost territories, her prestige in Europe was the greatest it had been since the days of

Isabella II ruled Spain from 1833 to 1868; she ascended the throne when she was only three years old. The above is an eight Maravedises minted in 1837 at the Segovia Mint.

Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire. Minorca was returned to the Spanish fold in 1782 after 74 years of English possession. Spain was not an active participant in our Revolutionary War although she did furnish a small amount of munitions and supplies to the American Colonists. The Revolutionary War, however, had an influence on later Spanish history as the success of George Washington set a precedent which was to be the goal of Liberators in the Spanish colonies 35 years later.

The coinage of Charles III was large in the Americas but cannot compare with that of some of his predecessors. The same mints as before were in operation. In Spain there were mints in Madrid, Seville, Segovia and Pamplona. Segovia struck copper only. There was also a mint in Manila. Charles also had a coinage for Sicily and Naples as king of the Two Sicilies previous to his ascension to the throne of Spain. In 1772 the "Dos Mundos" type was abandoned in favor of the bust type. Proclamation pieces were produced from 34 cities in Spain and 32 cities in the New World. I have an 8 reales (1762) of the Seville mint and a 8 maravedises (1773) from Segovia.

Charles IV (1788-1808), the son and successor of Charles III, was born in Naples, November 12, 1748. Historically his reign was uneventful with the exception of the repercussions of the French Revolution and the rise to power of Napoleon. Continued skirmishes with the English resulted in the loss of the West Indies. Minorca, which had again been occupied by the English, was returned in exchange for Trinidad. In 1795 Haiti was ceded to France and in 1800 Louisiana became a French possession. Charles IV abdicated the Spanish throne on March 19, 1808.

Charles IV had coinage from mints of Mexico City, Nueva Guatemala, Santa Fe de Bogota, Lima, Potosi and Santiago de Chile in the New World. It was during this reign that the coinage of the small 1/4 real copper pieces was resumed in Mexico City and Potosi. This denomination had not been coined since the time of Charles and Johanna. The mint in Manila struck copper Quartos and Octavos. Spanish coinage was struck in Madrid, Segovia, Seville and Pamplona. Proclamation pieces were issued from 57 localities in Spain and 57 in the New World. I have a 1/4 real in silver of Mexico City and a cast Proclamation piece of 8 reales size for Granada. It is a variety not shown in Adolfo Herrera's book on Proclamation pieces as it has a plain edge.

The next period in Spanish history has the analogy of two reigning Kings, both of whom struck coins and to all intents and purposes each King was a prisoner of the other. On March 19, 1808, Charles IV was compelled to abdicate the throne of Spain leaving as heir to the throne his eldest son, Ferdinand. Charles fled to France and Ferdinand was induced, by the French diplomats, to meet his father and Napoleon at Bayonne. Virtually a prisoner, he was compelled to renounce the throne, and to Napoleon was given the right to name the King of Spain. As the French were already in possession of Madrid and of the Northern provinces, Napoleon named, as King of Spain, his elder brother, Joseph.

The Spanish people, however, still considered Ferdinand as king. War was begun and the Spanish Nationals, aided by the English under the Duke of Wellington, proceeded to make life miserable for the new king.

Jose Napoleon (1808-1814) was offered the throne by the French, dominated "Junta" of Regency on May 13, 1808. He ruled until May 12, 1814. His entire period of mono-

hence was a continuous guerilla warfare with the Spanish subjects and with the English.

The coinage of Jose Napoleon was not particularly great. Coins were struck at Barcelona, Madrid, Segovia and Seville. The colonies remained loyal to Ferdinand and no coins were struck in the New World for Jose Napoleon. At Barcelona, a new denomination was created. A gold coin of the denomination of 20 pesetas and silver coins of 5, 2½, and one peseta were issued. Quartos and multiple quartos were struck in copper with a few rare ones in bell-metal. In Madrid a revaluation was adopted also. At the beginning, the dollar-sized silver coin was valued at 8 reales but on April 18, 1809 a decree was promulgated making this coin worth 20 reales. Seville struck a 20 reales in 1812 and 4 reales in 1810 and 1812. Segovia struck 8 maravedises in copper only.

The reign of Ferdinand the VII (1808-1833) was an eventful one. In addition to the Peninsular War, described under Jose Napoleon, unrest in the colonies led to revolutions that culminated in the loss of practically all of Spain's colonies. Before the end of Ferdinand's reign everything but Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands had gained independence. Ferdinand VII died on September 29, 1833.

The coinage of Ferdinand VII was probably the most prodigious and varied of any king that ever ruled. On account of the war with Napoleon, emergency mints were established all over Spain. Mints operated in Cadiz, Gerona, Jubia, La Junda, Madrid, Palma de Mallorca, Seville, Tortosa and Valencia. There was also a mobile mint using the trademark C (for Catalina) which operated in Reus, Tarragona and Palma de Mallorca. After the war there were coins struck in this monarch's name at Barcelona, Pamplona and at Segovia in addition to the foregoing. There was also a 10 reales "RESELLADO" struck at Bilboa. Madrid, Santander and Seville struck in the year 1821 only. These are restruck coins usually struck over French coins. Madrid and Bilboa are quite common. Proclamation pieces were produced in 4 Spanish cities and in 47 colonial cities. Some of the Proclamation coins of Ferdinand carry denominations and thus can hardly be called medals.

The coinage of the New World was likewise enormous. In Mexico alone, there were in operation mints at Chihuahua, Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Mexico City, Nueva Vizcaya, Oaxaca, Sombrerete, Real de Catorce, Valladolid and Zacatecas. Guadalajara and Mexico were the only mints in Mexico permitted to strike gold coins. For the first time since Charles and Johanna, a copper coinage was issued at Mexico City. There was also a mint at Guatemala City and in Colombia there were Royalist mints at Santa Fe de Bogota and at Popayan. Santa Marta, Colombia had an emergency issue in copper in the name of Ferdinand VII. In Venezuela there was a mint in Caracas that struck silver 4, 2 and 1 reales. At Angos-

The above coin minted at the Madrid Mint shows the young head of Alfonso XIII and dated 1897. This crown was used in the Philippines when it was ruled by Spain.

tura (now known as Ciudad Bolivar) on the banks of the Orinoco River there was an emergency mint issuing crude copper 1/2 reales. Cuzco, Lima and Potosi in the Vice-royalty of Peru were the sites of mints during this reign but the output of Cuzco was small and consisted of 8 reales dated 1824 only. Santiago, Chile, was the last of the mints in America but Manila struck copper quartos and octavos. No account is taken here of the coinage of the revolutionary forces nor of the Royalists' counterstamps.

Isabella II (1833-1868) mounted the throne at the tender age of three years. Her reign was one of continuous turmoil. The Spanish Salic Law of Phillip V, which declared that only the male line should succeed to the Spanish throne, was evoked and Ferdinand's brother, Charles, declared himself king. This was the signal for the outbreak of the Carlist Wars, which lasted until 1840. Spain was ruled by a regent until 1843 when Isabella was declared of age. The morals of Queen Isabella left much to be desired and there was a constant string of lovers. The morals of the Queen would probably have been overlooked but as she changed lovers every few months and with each change the new lover was appointd Prime Minister, the people finally got enough of it. In 1868 Isabella left for France and the government was taken over by a Provisional Government.

The coinage of Isabella II was plentiful but cannot compare with that of her predecessors. This is accounted for mainly by the loss of the colonies. The only colonial mint during her reign was that of Manila. In Spain there were mints at Barcelona, Jubia, Madrid, Segovia and Seville. An innovation in mint marks appeared during this period. In 1851 the [illegible] which normally appear on each side of the date began appearing with different numbers of points. An 8-pointed star signified the Barcelona mint, a 7-pointed star Seville, a 6-pointed star Madrid, a 5-pointed star Manila, a 4-pointed star Segovia and a 3-pointed star was for Jubia. These stars do not always appear flanking the date but they will be some place on the coin and they are the only method of telling the mint. In 1865 Isabella also changed the unit from reales to escudos. Isabella II also had two sets of Proclamation coins one in 1833 when she mounted the throne, and the other in 1843 when she was declared legally of age. There were 38 in the first set and 14 in the second. There was an 8 maravedises cast in bell-metal from Pamplona in 1837.

There is a series of very dangerous counterfeits of this Queen being sold by many dealers. These are a series of ephemral coins struck for an English collector named Reginald Huth. They were engraved by John H. Pinches and were struck by Pinches & Company in London. They are beautiful jobs of engraving and striking but are rank forgeries.

The next period in Spanish history is rather complicated. In September 1868 Admiral Topete and General Prim issued a manifesto declaring the dethronement of the Queen. The Queen's army was defeated in a battle which took place on the banks of the Guadalquivir at the bridge of Alcolea on September 29th. The following day a provisional government was formed. On February 15, 1869, the Provisional Government changed its name to Executive Power. The following June General Serrano was made Regent and I have arbitrarily called the period between this date and the election of Amadeo I (on November 3, 1870) the Interregnum. Amadeo I ruled from November 3, 1870 until February 11

1873. Amadeo's abdication is one of the most poignant and impressive documents of its kind in existence (some day I hope to translate it for you.) After the abdication of Amadeo I, the First Republic was formed but constant quarreling among the leaders finally led to the recall of Isabella's son, Alfonso, in December, 1874. During this period the "Carlists" under the pretender, Charles VII, flourished also.

The coinage of the period was varied as might be expected and at this point Spain issued her only true commemorative coin. This was a 25 one-thousandths of an escudo in copper which commemorated the Battle of Alcolea. The peseta, which had been introduced by Jose Napoleon at Barcelona, was again coined and remains to this day the monetary unit of Spain. Another innovation was the placing of dates on the stars that denote the mint. Coins were struck by the Provisional Government, the Interregnum, Amadeo I, and the First Republic. The coins of the Interregnum and of the First Republic are identical and can only be distinguished by the small date on the stars. Amadeo I struck only gold 100 and 25 pesetas and silver 5 pesetas were issued. Charles VII as pretender to the Spanish throne, also issued coins which, however, never circulated as legal tender.

Alfonso XII (1875-1885) was completing his military education at Sandhurst in England when he was called to the throne by General Campos on December 24, 1874. His rule, while marked with some internal dissension, was an uneventful one.

The coinage was not large. Coins were struck by a Belgian company called Oescheer Merdach & Co. who established a mint at Barcelona. The mint mark is O M ligated and an S point star. Coins were struck at Madrid and Manila.

Alfonso XIII (1886-1931) was born after the death of his father and was king from the day of his birth until he abdicated in 1931. During this reign, the Spanish-American War was fought and Spain lost the last of her colonies.

The only mint in operation during this reign was at Madrid, in addition to striking coins for Spain, issued a series of coins for Puerto Rico and a 1 peso for the Philippines and one for Puerto Rico.

Alfonso XIII abdicated in 1931 and the second republic was formed. The usual internal strife took place and resulted in the downfall of the second republic. It is difficult to determine the exact date of the termination of the second republic as there are coins of the second republic dated 1938 and coins of Generalissimo Franco dated 1937. The present ruler of Spain is Francisco Franco who governs as caudillo or chieftain.

The coinage of the second republic was small, consisting of 1 peseta dated 1933 in silver, one nickel bronze 25 centimos dated 1934, a brass peseta 1937, bronze 50 and 25 centimos, 1937 and 1938, and an iron 5 centimos. Postage stamps pasted on cardboard discs were also used. As during the period of the Catalan Revolt in 1640-1641, the citizens of Catalonia again put out a token coinage in base metal. I know of the following: Asturias and Leon, L'Ametella de Valles, Ibi, Arenys de Mar, Minorca, Olot, Santander Palencia and Burgos, Segarra de Gaia, Viscaya, Nulles and Sarroca.

General Franco has not issued many coins. His 5 and 10 centimos in aluminum, however, have the Horseman with a lance on the reverse as did the ancient Celt-Iberian coins.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

CIRCUS KING HONORED

Bridgeport, Conn., first settled in 1639, did not incorporate as a city until 1836. Bridgeport, from its early beginning has been an industrial city. Elias Howe first started making sewing machines there before the Civil War.

SURBER

On the occasion of this city's 100th anniversary in 1936, Congress authorized the issuing of the Bridgeport commemorative half dollar. While the act commemorated Bridgeport, it was actually Phineas T. Barnum who was honored. Barnum considered by many as the greatest showman of all time produced the "Greatest Show on Earth," the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

He got his first taste of showmanship in 1836 at the age of 26 when he exhibited Joice Heth, a Negress who he alleged to be 161 years old and the nurse of George Washington when the first president was a baby. Although she died a year later, his tour with her was a big financial success.

Barnum's most famous attraction was the American dwarf whom he named Tom Thumb. When Barnum first showed Tom Thumb, he was not quite 24 inches tall and never grew past 33 inches.

Barnum and Tom Thumb toured Europe and were entertained by Queen Victoria, Queen Isabella of Spain, King Phillipe of France and the President of the United States, Polk. Both Barnum and Tom Thumb became rich by exhibiting Tom Thumb.

Barnum achieved a sensation in 1850 by engaging Jenny Lind, "The Singing Nightingale" for a tour of the U.S. at $1000 a night. Barnum

BARNUM PORTRAIT
. . . on obverse

MODERN EAGLE
. . . on reverse

made over one half million dollars on this tour. In 1870, he combined his many traveling entertainments into one tremendous circus and a few years later combined with his rival, the J. A. Bailey Circus.

He was called "the man who lured the herd," and "the prince of humbug." The statement "there's a sucker born every minute" is attributed to Barnum. He brought amusement to millions of people and who is the adult who lives that hasn't been thrilled by the "Big Tent" when a kid? It is said the "big tent" of Barnum's is gone forever.

Only 25,015 of these half-dollars were coined. Barnum's portrait is shown on the obverse and on the reverse, a modernized eagle.

SIZE OF DOLLAR CHANGED

The United States silver dollar has not always been the same size. The early silver dollars were 1-16th of an inch larger and contained more silver than the coins minted after 1840. Silver dollars from 1794, the first year minted, to 1804 contained by weight 416 grains, fineness 892.4 (parts of silver in 1,000.)

President Thomas Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1804 to prevent exporting and melting of the dollar. The price of silver had risen so that the silver in the dollar was worth more than a dollar and the coins were disappearing from circulation. Some were hoarded, some exported and others melted and the silver used commercially.

It was not until 1840 that the mint coined dollars for circulation and then with a reduced silver weight to 412½ grains, and the fineness changed to 900 (90 per cent silver) which has continued to be the standard for all U.S. silver coins.

On the obverse of the 1799 dollar Liberty is surrounded by 13 stars. On the reverse, an eagle with

DIE BREAK
. . . near left wing

OLD DOLLAR
. . . larger

SIZE CHANGED
. . . smaller

raised wings, known as the "Heraldic eagle" bearing the United States shield on its breast, in the beak, a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." A bundle of 13 arrows are held in the right talon and an olive branch in the left talon. Above the eagle is a cloud of 13 stars.

The die used to strike the reverse of this 1799 dollar is broken. You can see the break in the die, it touches the D in United and runs from the rim to the fourth feather of the eagle. Some numismatists believe these few dollars with this die break were the last dollars minted in 1799.

✧

WASHINGTON QUARTERS HAVE BOOSTED VALUE IF UNCIRCULATED

Eighty-three quarters in uncirculated condition and with the pos-

WASHINGTON QUARTERS — First page of collection and if uncirculated worth valuable premium . . .

trait of Washington, are now worth approximately $1000. The 83 quarters include one from each year of coinage and from each mint.

The first year of coinage of the Washington quarter was 1932, the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. From 1932 to 1955, the U.S. struck coins from three mints — Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. Since 1955 only the Philadelphia and Denver mints have been in operation. The non-collector always wonders how 83 quarters with a face value of only $20.75 can be worth $1000. There are three basic reasons:

1. They are uncirculated.
2. Short coinage of some.
3. Supply and demand.

Uncirculated coins are valued much more by collectors than those that have been in circulation. There was short coinage of the first year of the Washington quarter. The Philadelphia mint struck more than five million 1932 quarters, while the Denver mint made only 458,800 and San Francisco issued only 408,000.

The 1932 quarter, if it is uncirculated, retails for $12. The oddity is that the 1932 Denver quarter sells for $230 and the San Francisco quarter of the same year and with less mintage sells for only $100.

The reason is supply and demand. There are more uncirculated 1932 San Francisco quarters available than the Denver quarters. In 1936 the Denver mint struck more than 5 million quarters, most of which got into circulation. Now the uncirculated quarter of this variety sells for more than $200.

BYZANTINE COINS

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES — By This Sign You Conquer — appears on many Byzantine Empire coins.

from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74 Weslaco Texas 78596

During the month of August the T.N.A. Memorial Library filled three requests for six books and two copies of the Numismatic Scrapbook.

Please add the following books to your library list:

B-18 Bushnell and Herman of Lundy by Wyndham S. Boundy, 1961, donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Mather, Corpus Christi.

F-1 Coins of the British World by Robert Friedberg, 1st edition, donated by Floyd E. Covill, McCamey, Texas.

S-9 Roman Coins and Their Values by H. A. Seaby, 1954, donated by Mrs. Augusta Folda, Corpus Christi.

G-50 Canadian Silver Dollars by Starr Gilmore, 1961, purchased with library funds.

A VISIT TO MINT —

(Continued from Page 14)

you have such personal respect and admiration? No. Since this is a numismatic experience, none will do but Thomas Jefferson, that genius who contributed so heavily to the infant nation and its monetary system.

With the purchase of the medal you retrace your steps, retrieve your camera, and pass through the barred doors back into today's life.

How worthwhile is the Philadelphia mint tour? Perhaps this article has helped you to make your own evaluation.

GRADING COINS – editorial

Reprinted From COINS Magazine

That coins should be graded is not so surprising for, in many ways, a society is built upon varying degrees of quality.

We buy #1 potatoes, Grade A large eggs, the best garments, competitively-priced furniture and an automobile we feel is of standard quality or above. The grading of coins stems from the collector's always trying to better his collection. The extremes of numismatic grading might be compared with a brand new automobile and one that is ready for the junk heap.

The new-en coin is referred to as uncirculated; it has not as yet seen circulation the purpose for which it was minted. The one-owner low mileage coin is called About Uncirculated or Extremely Fine. AU and XF, although used separately should be synonymous.

We come now to the coin which has seen service but has not been mishandled and like a good used car, is very desirable. Depending on the extent of wear we call this coin Very Fine (VF) or Fine (F). Continuing on we come to the coin which has served a long and useful life – and shows it. An auto in the same class might well be described as a jalopy. Again, depending upon the degree of wear, the terms Very Good (VG) or just plain Good (G) are used.

Once an auto gets beyond this point it is ready for permanent retirement. A comparable coin is referred to as Fair (Fa). Like an auto a coin at this stage is worth only face value and – with some exceptions – its age is a detriment rather than an advantage.

Coins, like cars, are sometimes given a face lifting, a paint job, an overhaul. Here is where a numismatist and a car owner differ – at least some do.

Usually a cleanup helps a car. But cleaning coins is frowned upon by most collectors for it is the common method used to upgrade a coin, to put it into a higher price bracket. A cleaned coin shines. But the numismatist stubbornly insists that all that shines is not gold.

An auto can best be preserved by proper care and housing. A coin is no different. A proper garage for coins comes in many different shapes and forms. Sometimes it is an envelope, a cardboard holder, a plastic tube or container. And some reach the elevated degree of a glass cage.

Somebody's version of numismatic grading can be found in most coin catalogs and listings. There are formal books on the subject. Among the better known is one called "B & D" from the authors, Brown and Dunn.

It should be remembered that no matter what you use as a basis for grading it is still an act of the human eye. And one person's interpretation may vary from another's.

The small abbreviation used in describing a coin are brief descriptions of the coins as seen by the owner.

Buying coins by condition is important. You ought to get your money's worth. But once in your collection coins should be valued for the enjoyment you receive from them.

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COUNTERFEITER

The word bogus, used to describe counterfeit coins is a corruption of Borghese, the name of a counterfeiter active around 1840.

NEWS ROUNDUP — A.N.A.

By GEORGE [illegible]
Corpus Christi, Texas
A.N.A. Representative

74TH CONVENTION—HOUSTON

From the placing of exhibits and deputizing of "Sheriff" P. K. Anderson on Tuesday to the Gala Finale on Saturday night it was a Texas style show which lived up to expectations. The 6605 total registration included some 2,000 paid, with seven countries represented.

The interesting and beautiful exhibits were up to A.N.A. standards and a Texan, R. E. (Bob) Medlar received the "Best of Show" award. A. I. Martin received a Good Fellowship award as convention chairman and the Louis Werner award went to Greater Houston Coin Club as host club.

A set of the Martha Washington trial coins in a lucite block, on display during the convention, by authority of a letter from President Johnson to Secretary Fowler and read by Mint Director Eva Adams, was presented to the Smithsonian Institution and received by Dr. D. Clain-Stefanelli.

New officers installed at the members' meeting were: President, Matt Rothert, 1st V.P., Arthur Sipe, 2nd V.P., Herbert M. Bergen, Governors Harold H. Berk, Ray Byrne, Grover Criswell, Mrs. Virginia Culver, Charles M. Johnson and John J. Pittman. Twelve representatives will be appointed to serve club sets up geographically according to Federal Reserve Districts. Elston Bradfield, editor of "The Numismatist" for twelve years resigned as of the December issue. A provisional lease has been signed for the A.N.A. Home and Headquarters site in Colorado Springs. The 75th convention will be held in Chicago in 1966 and will be the first 5 day convention. All meetings were well attended including the Awards Presentation and following Judging Symposium.

The Educational Forum is a progressively better receiving convention activity and appropriately so since it fulfills one of the objects of the association. It is hoped that you can read complete reports of talks by Jackson Bennett on "Templeton Reid — Assayer of Gold" who struck coins in south Georgia and at Dahonegah following the rush of 1828, by Miguel Munoz of Mexico City on "Prima Numisma America" telling of the clash and reconciliation of Spanish and Aztec monetary systems about 1536 when the first mint in the New World was established; by Thomas Becker of St. Louis on "A History of Minting Methods" from the crude 600 B.C. hand process to automation, and Frank Uhler from the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing reporting on modernization progress in that self-supporting bureau which produces not only our paper money but stamps and official government documents.

The Club Representatives breakfast had the largest attendance ever. Each representative was urged to consistently report information received from A.N.A. to his club and to forward information concerning his club to A.N.A. headquarters. Only 4 to 5 percent of member clubs are being heard from at present. The club representatives can do much to promote numismatics by encouraging use of the audio-visual items, A.N.A. library, Educational Awards, good speakers and promoting exhibits.

(Continued on Next Page)

COMMENTARIUM.....

EXHIBITING!

V. J. Van Cleave,
Richardson, Texas

The exhibit judges forum held during the A.N.A. convention in Houston resulted in a discussion of the five criteria for judging:

1. **Numismatic Information:** Exhibits must tell the viewer (the non-collector in most cases) what he wants to know. The exhibit must conform to the title. Judges should base their points strictly on the area they are judging and not allow other factors to influence their decision. Judges might make notes on what is wrong with the exhibit as insurance against this.

2. **Arrangement and Originality:** The main point is the education of the viewer. Coins are taken out of holders so that the holder will not detract from the coin, which is the main thing. Do not crowd the exhibit by showing too much material. Small, decorative adjuncts such as flags are fine, but be sure you don't overdo it. Be neat above all. Make it symetrical, unusual, different. Use neat printing, correct grammar and spelling, balance and a pleasing background. Layout and motif should tie in with title and subject. Try for eye appeal to attract the viewer.

3. **Completeness:** This is not absolute because of the physical limitations, cost, etc. The key is whether or not the exhibit covers the subject matter adequately. Is the title fulfilled? Has the objective been accomplished?

4. **Condition:** The basic rule of the collector applies here — always get the finest condition possible.

5. **Rarity:** Since rarities are exceptions in many instances, study coins and find your own rarities, especially in other than United States coins. Tell why they are rare.

General suggestions and comments: A manual for exhibitors and judges would be helpful in standardizing procedure, in avoiding misunderstandings, and in other ways.

A.N.A. might compile a list of competent, registered judges to be maintained by the A.N.A. secretary. When judging, each experienced judge might be accompanied by a novice judge for training. It would also be helpful to the exhibitor if all display cases were of one size.

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NEWS ROUNDUP—A.N.A.

(Continued from Page 27)

ticipation in National Coin Week. Emphasis was placed on planning ahead for club activities especially in having exhibits to enhance programs. The many Texas club representatives stood and welcomed visiting representatives.

A.N.A. Public Relations officer Glen Smedley invited members of the press to the A.N.A. open house for important announcements, discussion and question and answer period. T.N.A. News was represented by Editor Mrs. Wally Gilmore.

In the auction it is reported that many items went for below current market value while a few were bid high. The exciting house was varied in its offerings. Some found [illegible] bargains while others complained [illegible] exhorbitant prices.

REVIEWING...

By M. D. TURNER, San Benito, Texas
T.N.A. Library Committee Member

How many times have you placed your crown collection back in the "moth balls" for the lack of a ready reference to properly identify and appraise them? Only a few lucky persons of our modern day collectors were the possessors of the famous original references by John S. Davenport.

Mr. Davenport has collected crowns for many years, in fact, some thirty years or more would mark his activities as a collector of European crowns and talers. With the collector's interest in mind for a ready reference and the illustration of every main type known, he compiled a vast source of information into **European Crowns 1700-1800; European Crowns Since 1800; and German Talers Since 1800.**

Now that foreign crown collecting has found its place in America, the need was great for more reference books on the subject. Arrangements were made with Spink & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.1 to reprint these famous works.

Volume I, **European Crowns & Talers Since 1800**, is listed alphabetically by country Albania through Yugoslavia. The second part of this volume contains German Talers Since 1800. Most of the reprinted illustrations are sharp and adequately described. This makes identification of your crowns much easier. An estimated list of valuations as of December, 1964, is contained in each volume.

Volume II, **European Crowns 1700-1800** also is alphabetized by country, Austria through United Netherlands. The same for the illustrations and descriptions hold true for this volume as in Volume I. Appendix A and Appendix B contain much useful information for identification and historical knowledge from the past. A price list dated February, 1965 is contained in each volume.

Coins of the British World by Robert Friedberg — Occasionally there comes to our T.N.A. Library, a book which stands out from some of the other books just like a proof coin in comparison to an average circulated coin.

Skilled printing on high quality paper 1500 plates that are illustrated gives one an idea the treat that they are in for upon checking through this 240 page volume.

Coins of the British World combines into one volume the coinage of the British Isles from 300 A.D. and the British Empire from 1600 A.D. to the present time. Silver, gold and

(Continued on Page 31

from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603

Applicants 1418-1422 and C-113 as published in the September News have been mailed membership cards and other matrials. Member 606 became eligible for life membership October 1.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed prior to November 1, the following applicants will become members on that date.

1423 (D-3) Fred W. Clark, 2124 Lakeside, San Angelo, Tex. 76903, U.S. & Foreign. E. H. Brooks & J. B. Irvin.

1424 (D-3) Bill Brothers, Box 1525, San Angelo, Tex. 76903. General U.S. E. H. Brooks & J. B. Irvin.

1425 (D-8) Robert L. Wyatt, 5733 Glen Arbor, Corpus Christi, Tex. 76412. U.S. Gen. Bob Bridges.

J-1426 (D-3) Gary Pfluger, Box 2040, San Angelo, Tex. 76902. U.S. & Foreign. San Angelo Coin Club.

J-1427 (D-3) Mike Young, 510 Spaulding, San Angelo, Tex. 76901. Gen. U.S. San Angelo Coin Club.

J-1428 (D-3) Aaron Isabel, 2468 Glenwood Dr., San Angelo, Tex. 79603. Gen. U.S. San Angelo Coin Club.

J-1429 (D-3) Peter Gerlick, 2515 West Ave. K, San Angelo, Tex. 76903. Gen. U.S. San Angelo Coin Club.

1430 (D-9) John Alton Grau, 3004 48th St., Lubbock, Tex. Coin dealer. Bob Medlin.

1431 (D-6) Donal J. Hall, 1720 17th Ave. No., Texas City, Tex. Chris Johns & R. C. Hancock.

A-1432 (D-6) Mrs. A. J. Rolak, 3317 Ave. Q, Galveston, Tex. 77552. U.S. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

J-1433 (D-6) Miss Susan Smith, 415 6th Ave. N., Apt. B, Texas City, Tex. 77590. Foreign. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

1434 (D-6) J. D. Fuller, 419 Bay St., Texas City, Tex. 77590. U.S. & Foreign. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

1435 Frank B. Knight, 530 N. West Ave., Sidney, Ohio. Tex. Tokens Mexico & S. American. Louis R. Goodwin & Mrs. Wally Gilmore.

1436 (D-6) Mark Varnadore, Box 2132, Texas City, Tex. 77591. U.S. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

A-1437 (D-6) Mrs. Mark Varnadore, Box 2132, Texas City, Tex. 77591. U.S. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

J-1438 (D-6) B. J. Gollberg, 223 12th Ave. N., Texas City, Tex. 77590. U.S. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

A-1439 (D-6) Mrs. Lennie Ripley, 3030 Rust St., Texas City, Tex. 77590. Medals. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

REINSTATEMENTS

277 H. J. Engel, 722 Camden St., San Antonio, Tex. 78215.

352 V. Dale Engel, 722 Camden St., San Antonio, Tex. 78215.

A-363 Mrs. Anet E. Engel, 722 Camden St., San Antonio, Tex. 78215.

162 Sarah Shuler Worden, 2406 E. Monroe, Harlingen, Tex.

1100 Frank P. Costa, Box [illegible] Goldsmith, Tex.

LIFE MEMBERS

LM 24 (440) Wallace Davis, 2234 Southgate, Houston, Tex. 77025.

LM 25 (407) Mrs. Homer B. Casey, 112 N. Van Buren, San Angelo, Tex. 76903.

LM 26 (138) John S. Hill, Box 3477, Temple, Tex. 76501.

ADDRESS CHANGES

A-6 Mrs. Ralph J. Strain, 1114 Clare Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

7 Ralph J. Strain, 1114 Clare Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

25 Courtney L. Coffing, Box 485, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

157 Elwyn J. Cole, Route 1, Box 199, Houston, Tex. 77000.

305 George W. Taylor, Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001.

440 Wallace Davis, 2234 Southgate, Houston, Tex. 77025.

462 Sarah S. Warden, 2106 E. Monroe, Harlingen, Tex.

597 Jimmie W. Willhelm, 11211 S. Post Oak Rd., Apt. 17, Houston, Tex.

716 Gordon C. Passailaigue, 206 West Ave., San Antonio, Tex. 78213.

811 John W. Peavy, III, Box 373, SMU, Dallas, Tex. 75222.

J-956 Lawrence C. Coffing, Box 485, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

988 Lawrence P. Dueitt, 4818 Archer Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

1101 Arnie Deaton, 10005 Trailpine, Dallas, Tex. 75238.

1165 H. W. Pointius, Box 3086, San Angelo, Tex. 76902.

1238 Monroe Pharr, Box 599, Kirbyville, Tex. 75956.

1276 Donald Losack, Box 974, Arlington, Tex.

J-1346 James P. Paxson, 1511 W. 19th, Odessa, Tex.

1403 Wesley M. Shumaker, 1835 West Wilson, Orange, Tex. 77630.

C-96 Grayson County Coin Club, c/o M. J. Reesby, 305 N. Binkley, Sherman, Tex. 75090.

Dodson Represents A.N.A.

A.N.A. President Matt H. Rothert appointed Rear Admiral Oscar H. Dodson (ret.) and former president of A.N.A., as the official representative of the Association at the September 16-18 celebration at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., of the 200th anniversary of the birth of James Smithson.

Mr. Smithson of England was born in 1765 and, in 1826, bequeathed property to the United States government for the formation of an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The institution which memorializes his name was established by an Act of Congress in 1846.

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REVIEWING . . . —

(Continued from Page 29)

copper coinage of these periods are discussed.

The author, Robert Friedberg, realized the need for such a book that would combine information that before was only obtainable from the references in half a dozen or so other sources. His descriptions are brief and accurate. The numismatic valuation is given for every coin. However one must realize that this book was copyrighted in 1962 and the values shown are to be used as a guide only. Today's high market values of some of the rare issues are unrealistic.

The collector of Anglo-Saxon, British Colonial, Imperial and Commonwealth coinage will receive much added knowledge and enjoyment from this wonderful publication.

All of these books are contained in YOUR T.N.A. Library. Our friend, Librarian Wally Gilmore, is waiting for your request to check these out to you. Drop him a postcard today. YOU are the one that will benefit.

EVENTS CALENDAR

OCTOBER 9-10

GREATER SAN ANTONIO 6th annual coin convention. Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Hosts: San Antonio, Alamo, Gateway Coin Clubs. Gen. Chrm.: Hadley Yarber, Jr., Bourse: S. M. "Mac" Kennady, 107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, 78213.

✧

OCTOBER 16-17

BI-CITY COIN CLUB 1st annual coin show, Ramada Inn College Station Tex. Bourse: Bob Burnskie, Box 3216, College Station, 77844

✧

OCTOBER 23-24

BIG SPRING COIN CLUB show, Settles Hotel, W. E. Wozencraft, bourse, 1000 Stadium, Big Spring, Texas.

✧

OCTOBER 30-31

LIBERTY COIN CLUB annual show, Corpus Christi, Tex. Memorial Coliseum. Bourse: Clarence Davis, Box 4291, Corpus Christi.

✧

OCTOBER 30-31

AMARILLO COIN CLUB FALL SHOW, Holiday Inn West, Amarillo, Tex. Bourse: Joseph F. Dudley, 2210 Bonham.

✧

NOVEMBER 6-7

ANGELS, INC., 2nd annual coin and gun show, Market Hall, Dallas, Tex. Non Profit organization for educating and training the mentally retarded. Address, Box 18381, Dallas.

✧

NOVEMBER 12-14

TIP-O-TEXAS COLLECTORS' ASSN. 2nd Winter Show Civic Center Brownsville Texas. Write Jimmy Hollon, 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville.

✧

NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.

✧

1966 SEASON

JANUARY 28-30

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB, 10th Money Show, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel. Bourse: Jim Rabia, 826 Hoffman, Houston, Tex.

✧

MARCH 25-27

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSN. 8th convention, Hotel Galvez & Moody Center, Galveston, Tex. Bourse: Russell Hancock, Box 486, Dickinson, Tex 77539 Exhibits: F. R. Ripley, 3030 Rust St., Texas City, Tex.

✧

JUNE 3-5

RETAIL COIN DEALERS ASSN. 3rd convention, Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, Tex. Bourse Reservation: RCDA, Inc., Box 536, Denison, Tex.

✧

AUGUST 16-20

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 75th convention Pick-Congress Hotel Chicago, Ill.

MARCH 25-27

ANSWERS TO CHANGEOVER QUIZ:

1. 443,520 inches.
2. 64 bottles (U. S. System)
   80 bottles (British System)
3. 1440 grains.
4. 180 nickels.

How long did it take you to answer all four questions. If all measurements were in the questions 1 through 3 would be [illegible] question 4

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

in the

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

I herewith apply for membership in the Texas Numismatic Association, subject to the association's Constitution and By-Laws, and tender $ _____ for dues.

Mr. Date _____
Mrs.
Miss _____
Type or Print Name as you want it on Roster

_____
Street or P. O. Box City State Zip Code

14 to 18 yrs. of age ____ 18 or over ____ ANA # _____

Applying for:
Regular ____ Associate ____ Junior ____ Chapter ____

_____
Occupation and Collecting Interest

_____
Signature of Applicant for Individual Membership

_____ TNA # _____
Signature of Proposer

_____
Regular Applicant: Signature of Voucher

_____ TNA # _____
Associate Applicant: Signature of Family Member

_____
Junior Applicant: Signature of Parent or Guardian

_____
Chapter Applicant: Signature of President

Chapter applicant should append additional information as requested on the back of this membership form.

For use by TNA Secretary:

TNA Action _____ TNA # _____

Dues received $ _____ Date _____

APPLICATION — Applicants for membership must be proposed for membership by a TNA member who signs the application form together with an additional person known as a Voucher. A Voucher for an applicant for Regular membership should be an adult of reputable character who knows the applicant. A Voucher for an applicant for Associate Membership must be an adult member of the immediate family who is a Regular member. A Voucher for an applicant for Junior membership must be a parent or guardian of the applicant. Applications for Chapter Membership should be signed by the president. Such other information as required on the application form should be given.
Chapter membership applicant should furnish this additional information:

1. Names and addresses of officers
2. Name and address of TNA Representative
3. Mailing address
4. Meeting date, time and place
5. Month of officer election

APPLICANTS — Names of applicants are published in the TNA News. If no objections are received within 20 days after date of publication, applicant is admitted to membership. Membership card, roster for the current year and a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws are sent with notification of admission. The official publication will be mailed to eligible applicants.

DUES —

Regular and Chapter Members:
Annual dues $3.00. Admission fee $2.00.

Junior Members:
Annual dues $1.00. Admission fee $2.00.

Associate Members:
Annual dues $1.00. No admission fee.

MAILING ADDRESS — Detach this application form and mail with the required dues to:

Mrs. Beth Geiger — Secretary
1111 N. Mockingbird
Abilene, Texas

TEXAS DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT TWO:

Louis R. Goodwin, district two governor, recently visited the Fort Stockton Coin Club meeting.

Louis R. Goodwin
Governor

Members of the Odessa Coin Club are busy with plans for the annual Permian Basin Coin Show to be held November 13-14 at the Lincoln Hotel in Odessa. Gene Hunt is general chairman assisted by Arnold Martin and J. D. Evett, bourse chairmen, and Floyd E. Covill, in charge of exhibits. Admission will be free and 35 dealers are anticipating attending the show.

At a recent club meeting, at the First National Bank, 60 members and guests were present when several members spoke on T.N.A. and A.N.A. Hollice Clark gave some of the many reasons that every collector should belong to both of these organizations and gave a brief history of each one. Lucille Smith told of the establishment of A.N.A. 74 years ago and of the chartering by special act of Congress in 1912. It is now apparent that the future home of A.N.A. is to be in Colorado Springs and Mrs. Smith urged members to visit there when the new home is finished. She also urged all of the Odessa club members to become members of T.N.A. and A.N.A.

Club President Louis Goodwin has been very encouraging to the club members to become interested in the educational aspects of coin collecting and is always prepared to speak on numismatics.

"Mint Marks" was the subject discussed by Goodwin at the July meeting. He began with the Greek mint marks and traced the history of marks down to our present time. When the Lydians invented coins, about 700 years before Christ, there was absolutely no need for a mint mark because there was only one mint. However, as more mints were established, it was felt there should be some way of distinguishing coins from the different mints.

Why? So that the coins could be checked by the proper authorities, and if found to be irregular, light in weight, or of inferior metal, the cause could be traced to the one making irregular coins.

There were mint marks on Greek coins as early as 300 years before Christ. Roman coins began to bear mint marks about 250 B.C., although the practice was not general until 286 B.C. when Diocletian came on the throne. After the 8th century mint marks took different forms. Some were letters, numbers, coats of arms, symbols, full names of mint officials and the full name of the mint.

In January 1539 King Francois I of France signed a decree that each French mint was to be assigned a mint letter. Mexico has had 14 mints. All of the United States mints used mint marks except Philadelphia. However during the war years 1942-45 the letter P was used on nickels produced by the Philadelphia mint.

Pat Wright, Sec.

DISTRICT THREE:

The **Big Spring Coin Club** held its regular August meeting at the Settles Hotel with 17 members present.

Mrs Homer B Casey
Governor

It was announced that the club will host an awards' breakfast during the fourth annual coin show scheduled for October 23-24 at Big Spring.

Many outstanding exhibits will be displayed during the show and everyone is invited to visit during the two days. Collectors can buy, sell, trade and have their coins appraised. Dois McKee is general chairman. — **Cleta Britton, Sec.**

✧

A final check on the coin show committees for **San Angelo Coin Club's** annual show was made at the September meeting held at the Town House Motor Hotel. The event was staged September 11-12 with E. H. Brooks as general chairman.

Weldon Surber reported on the A.N.A. convention held in Houston. A display of Mexican type coins was exhibited by Bob Bailey.

The October meeting date will be changed for a social with refreshments. — **Mrs. Jim Jones, Sec.**

✧

DISTRICT FOUR:

Approximately 600 collectors attended the annual coin show hosted by **Central Texas Coin Club** at the Cow House Hotel in Killeen. J. C. Moore was chairman for the event.

John Hill
Governor

$500 from proceeds of the show was donated to the Boys Club of Killeen.

✧

DISTRICT FIVE:

Hugh Kollert of Denison was awarded an honorary life membership at a recent meeting of the **Texomaland Coin Club** in Denison. Kollert was one of the club's oranizers and he has held No. 1 membership since 1960.

Bill Manewal
Governor

Initial plans were made to hold a joint meeting with the **Grayson County Coin Club** of Sherman later this Fall.

Col. Charles A. Wingo, past president of the Denison club, spoke on coin collecting at a meeting of Whitewright Rotary Club; and had made similar talks to the Kiwanis Club and Lions Club, it was reported.

Jack Buswell displayed his collection of national commemorative Society coin medals. The series began a year ago with the issuance of one commemorating Gen. MacArthur and has continued since that time on a monthly basis. The last two honored Churchill and Lincoln. The medals are struck in sterling silver. — **Col. Charles A. Wingo, T.N.A. Rep.**

✧

DISTRICT SEVEN:

Fifty three hungry members and guests of the **Victoria Coin Club** enjoyed a barbeque and social at Boulevard Lions Club picnic grounds which is located in Victoria City Park.

Frank [illegible]
Governor

Under the direction of Henry N. Puckett assisted by [illegible]

it was termed a success. Coins were bought, sold and traded during the afternoon, with the dinner being served at 6:30. Graves L. Rouse is club president. — Alice V. **Titus, Sec.**

Club members and committee workers were in high gear completing plans for the sixth annual coin convention hosted by the three coin clubs of San Antonio — **Alamo, Gateway and Greater San Antonio.** The convention will be held October 9-10 at the Granada Hotel. Harley Yarber, Jr. is general chairman and S. M. "Mac" Kennady is in charge of bourse.

Of special interest will be the exhibit of currency and stamps loaned by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. Contained in the eight frames are Liberty Bell stamps surrounded by Federal Reserve bonds and gold stamps; emergency $100,000 gold notes; Philippine pesos and many more specimens. This exhibit was first shown at the 1927 St. Louis Exposition.

✧

DISTRICT EIGHT:

Joe B. Davis
Governor

The August meetings of the **Corpus Christi Coin Club** featured junior members and a quiz. The club meets at the Nueces Hotel and the average attendance is 50.

Tony and Neil Floerke displayed and talked about their award winning exhibits of Cuban and Panama coins at the Aug. 2 session. A lively coin quiz based on publications was held Aug. 16. — **Norma Mather, Reporter.**

✧

November 12, 13 and 14 are the three big days for the third Wildcat Show to be held in Brownsville at the Civic Center. Co-hosts are the **Brownsville Coin Club** and **Tip-O-Texas Collector's Association.**

Featured will be coins, guns, relics, rocks and gems, edgeweapons, stamps, antiques and much more. Write Jimmy Hollon 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville, for further details.

✧

A coin album to be filled with coins donated by members of the **Hidalgo Coin Club** (McAllen) will be given away in a special drawing at the October meeting at Casa de Palmas Hotel. Proceeds will be forwarded to the T.N.A. Memorial Library.

At the September meeting, Mrs. Wally Gilmore gave a report on the A.N.A. convention held in Houston. Mrs. Gilmore also announced that the speaker for the November 4 meeting will be Alvin E. Russell, assistant cashier of the San Antonio Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, and urged everyone to attend the meeting. — **John Chisum, T.N.A. Rep.**

✧

Final plans are being made for the fourth annual coin show sponsored by the **Liberty Coin Club** of Corpus Christi. The show will be held at the Memorial Coliseum on October 30-31. General chairman is Clarence Davis and may be reached at Box 4291, Corpus Christi. Bob Bridges will be in charge of exhibits.

✧

DISTRICT NINE:

R. E. Medlar
Governor

The Holiday Inn West in Amarillo will be the scene for the Fall coin show scheduled for October 30-31 by the **Amarillo Coin Club.** John F. Goodman, 2077 Bowie St. Amarillo is show chairman and Joseph F.

Dooley 2210 Bonham St. is bourse chairman.

✧

DISTRICT TEN:

An election of new officers was announced for the September meeting of the International Coin Club of El Paso and a report was to be presented on the September 4-5 coin show held at Sheraton Inn.

Charles R Vice Governor

Seventy-five members and guests attended the last meeting. The club meets at 4120 Tompkins American Legion Hall — W. L. Barry, Sec.

Wanted
— New or Used —
The Following Books

The Finances of the Texas Revolution
Eugene C Barker

A Financial History of the Public Land of Texas
S A. Lang

A Political History of The Texas Republic
Stanley Seigel

Diplomatic Correspondence of Texas Vol. 1
Garrison

Romance of Texas Money
William H Howard

A Monetary & Banking History of Texas
Avery L Carlson

The Public Laws of Texas
Gammel

Thunder on the Gulf
C L Douglas

A Fiscal History of Texas
Wm Gouge

F. E. Covill
P. O. Drawer C
McCamey, Texas

WELCOME TO CORPUS CHRISTI

FOURTH ANNUAL

LIBERTY COIN CLUB SHOW

SATURDAY & SUNDAY OCTOBER 30-31

MEMORIAL COLISEUM

BOURSE — EXHIBITS — AUCTION

Clarence Davis, General Chairman & Bourse
P. O. Box 4291 Corpus Christi, Texas

from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennady

107 Dawnridge Dr San Antonio Tex 78213

Balance on hand as of 8/4/65			$1,766.90
Receipts:			
TNA Dues - 8/4/65	$ 60.00		
9/1/65	$ 52.00		
TNA News Ads - 9/1/65	$283.25	$ 395.25	
		$2,162.15	
Disbursements:			
TNA Secy. - petty cash	$42.41		
*R. E. Wallace - library book	$ 1.50		
TNA Librarian - petty cash	$14.15	$ 58.06	
		$2,104.09	
Balance as of 9/2/65			$2,104.09

Note: The above balance includes the TNA Memorial Library Fund:

Previous balance	$172.67
*Expenditures - as above	$ 15.65
Balance as of 9/2/65	$157.02

✧ ✧ ✧

HOW MANY COLLECTORS?

Reprinted From "The Centinel" Official Publication of the Central States Numismatic Association.

Speculations as to the number of collectors in the United States seems to center around the figure of eight or nine million. This could be reasonably accurate, but if one is speaking of numismatics, even using the word loosely, it is extremely doubtful if there are as many as half a million.

For a reasonable test of this theory, see how many friends or casual acquaintances are participating in the hobby of numismatics, yet do not subscribe to one or more publications covering this hobby. It is most likely that the results will be zero, because anyone with any semblance of real interest, finds that unless they keep current with happenings in the numismatic world they are soon too far out of phase to continue and maintain an active interest.

For the second step, make a few calculations on the number of copies being distributed in paid circulation by the major numismatic publications. All added together, and making no allowance for duplicity in subscribers, can anyone believe the total would exceed half a million?

To return to the original premise, there may be eight or nine million collectors in the United States, but if everyone who saves old coins and 1964 half dollars is included within this category, there are possibly more nearly 150 million. So, the record needs to be changed and a different tune played. If one speaks of numismatics, let's not kid ourselves, and likewise if one speaks of collectors let's not kid ourselves on that score either.

What's your opinion?

SLIDING SILVER

In 1920, the price of silver slid from a high of $1.37 to 59 cents an ounce. It took it 35 years to climb above the U. S. Treasury price.

SOLDIER COINS

The term "soldier" is believed to be derived from the Byzantine gold solidus, many of which were used to pay warriors.

BROWNSVILLE'S **TIP - O - TEXAS**

3rd WILDCAT SHOW

NOVEMBER 12 - 13 - 14, 1965

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

BUY — SELL — TRADE **Coins - Guns - Relics - Rocks & Gems**
Edgeweapons - Stamps - Antiques - Etc.

IN THE NEW MAMMOTH AIR-CONDITIONED CIVIC CENTER (the biggest in South Texas)

Or John Palmer
1350 W Elizabeth
Brownsville Texas

— or —

Mr Jimmy Hollon
1350 W Elizabeth
Brownsville, Texas

FLASH

BRIGHT PENNY COIN CLEANER

The Best Thing That Ever Happened
To A **CIRCULATED** Coin

The **ONE** Cleaner That Cleans
ALL KINDS OF COINS
BRASS, COPPER, COPPERNICKEL
BRONZE, NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD
FAST — ODORLESS — SAFE — EASY
WILL NOT HARM COINS OR HANDS
Why Use A Separate Cleaner for Each Kind Of Coin
When **ONE** Cleans **ALL**

Dallas, Texas * Campbell Chemical Co. * Los Angeles, Calif.

JOBBERS

R. A. Glascock & Co.
P. O Box 8192
San Antonio, Texas

Abilene Coin Shop
2155 S First
Abilene, Texas

Hamp's Coin & Stamp Company
1614 Cedar Springs
Dallas, Texas

B & B Trading Co.
1B E Concho
San Angelo, Texas

Majors Coin & Supply Co.
Suite 109 Medical Towers Bldg
1709 Oryden, Houston, Texas

R. E Wallace
Corner Third & Main
Fort Worth 2, Texas

Gateway Coins
5813 Camp Bowie Blvd
Ft. Worth, Texas

Luke Coin Supply
B23 N Riverside Dr.
Ft Worth, Tex 76111

Wichita Coin & Stamp Co.
149 N Broadway
Wichita, Kans.

Scotchman's
6517 Natural Bridge
St Louis, Mo. 63121

Gray-Davis, Inc
1030 Byram St
Los Angeles, Calif

Fincher's
211 S. Klien
Oklahoma City Okla

Lea Coin Supply
P O. Box 226
Jal, New Mexico

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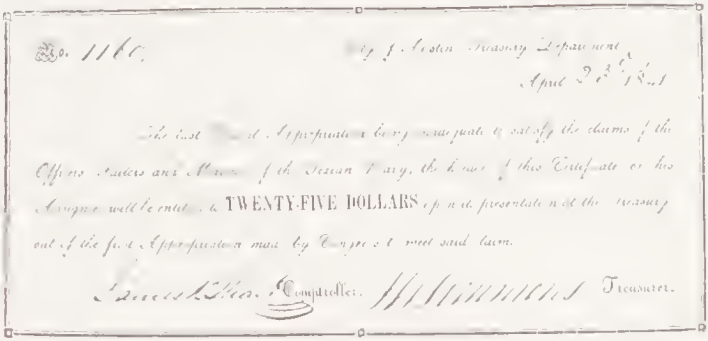
No. 1160. City of Austin Treasury Department
April 23rd 1841

The last Annual Appropriation being inadequate to satisfy the claims of the Officers Sailors and Marines of the Texian Navy, the holder of this Certificate or his Assignee will be entitled to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS upon its presentation at the Treasury out of the first Appropriation made by Congress to meet said claim.

James B. Shaw Comptroller. J. W. Simmons Treasurer.

The Texas navy consisted of only five ships. The officers were paid fifty dollars per month and the seaman received twenty-five dollars per month. Navy notes, printed to meet these demands, were made in sheets of three; two twenty-fives and one fifty, therefore the fifty is exactly twice as scarce as the twenty-five.

These notes, dated April 23, 1841, were all signed by James B. Shaw, comptroller and J. W. Simmons, treasurer. Each note is endorsed on the back by the sailor who received it along with his rating.

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